

Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 64.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1897.

\$6.00 a Year.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

THIRD DAY'S DEBATE

Speeches on All Sides of the Tariff Question.

BILL FOR A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

FURTHER ATTACKS ON THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Pritchard Introduces a Bill to Modify its Application to the Government Printing Office—Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, March 24.—Large audiences in the galleries, and an unusually large attendance on the floor of the House of Representatives, heard the third day's general debate upon the tariff bill. The principal speeches of the day were those of Johnson, N. D.; Grosvenor, Ohio, and Evans, Ky., Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of the bill, and of McMillin (Tennessee), the oldest Democratic member, against it. Other speakers were Fox (Dem., Miss.), Sims (Dem., Tenn.), Williams (Dem., Miss.), Terry (Dem., Ark.), Sayres (Dem., Texas), and Maddox (Dem., Ga.), against the bill, and by Adams (Rep., Penn.), and Walker (Rep., Mass.), in favor of it. The general debate will be closed to-morrow, when Russell (Conn.), Balzell (Penn.), Steele (Indiana), and Payne (N. Y.), Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Bailey (Texas), the Democratic leader, will speak. The latter makes the formal closing for the minority, and Mr. Payne for the majority. Besides them, Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) and Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) will speak.

Mr. Brownlow (Rep., Tenn.) introduced in the House a bill establishing a department of Commerce, Labor and Manufactures. Its head is to be a Cabinet officer, and the necessary clerical force is provided for.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) was the first speaker at to-night's session. He indulged in a half hour's protest against the tariff bill.

The tariff that would bear equally upon all sections of the country, and treat all interests alike, he said, all parties would support. But this bill benefitted manufacturers at the expense of the masses.

Mr. Brundage (Dem., Ark.) spoke against the bill, and Mr. Bromwell (Ohio), Bedford (N. Y.) and Parker (N. J.), all Republicans, in favor of it.

Mr. Castle (Pop., and Dem., Cala.) attacked the bill most vigorously. The proper title of the monstrosity, as he designated it, should be, in his opinion, "to foster trusts and to pauperize and peonize the agricultural laborers of the United States." The primary object of the bill, he said, was neither to raise revenue nor to encourage the industries of the United States, but was designed by its authors for the express purpose of enabling the powerful trusts to stand up the people of the country and to legally rob them. "We are to-day," Mr. Castle said, "in the transitorial stage, passing from a Republic into the most odious form of government known in history—a monied oligarchy, Rome, in her decline had her 'Cataline'; America has her 'Hanna'." (Applause and hisses).

Mr. Brown (Rep., Ohio) said it was not necessary to hold a long session of Congress to execute the commission placed in its hands, by the passage of the tariff bill.

In the opposition to it, he said, we see the final struggles of another Lost Cause. The new members as well as the old could see, and did, in this struggle, the old contest between two different systems of labor.

Saying that he should vote for the bill, Mr. Kerr (Rep., Ohio) criticised the reciprocity feature as being, in his opinion, totally defective. The concessions proposed in the scheme, he said, were so insignificant compared with what we must ask in exchange, that any nation negotiating with us for them would be without either dignity or sense. He urged the substitution for the provisions of the bill, the reciprocity section of the Mr. Kinley bill, born in the brain of James G. Blaine.

The last speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Olmstead (Rep., Pa.) in support of the bill, who addressed six representatives on the floor, and a score in the galleries.

At 11 o'clock the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The Senate spent only half an hour in open session to-day, the remainder of the time being given to the consideration of the arbitration treaty behind closed doors.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill—one of the four money bills that failed at the last session—was reported back in the shape in which it passed the House last week, and was placed on the calendar. It will be acted on at an early day.

The attack upon the civil service law and its administration which distinguished yesterday's proceedings was followed up to-day by the introduction of two bills, one by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), for the repeal and annulment of the law, and of all executive orders issued under it; and the other by Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.), chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, modifying it in its application to the Government printing office.

A bill prohibiting the exhibition, in the District of Columbia, of kinetoscope illustrations of prize-fights, and also pro-

hibiting the transportation of materials therefor through the mails or through the avenues of Inter-State commerce, was introduced by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

At 5 P. M., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

While in executive session, the Senate confirmed the nominations of Bingel Herrmann, of Oregon, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Ernest C. Timme, of Wisconsin, to be Auditor of the State Department.

CLOTHING DEALER FAILS.

Another Chapter in the Paris, Texas, Series of Disasters.

Paris, Texas, March 24.—At 7 o'clock this morning, John Dickson filed a deed of trust, covering his stock of clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods and millinery and notions, to O. C. Connor, for the benefit of certain creditors to the amount of \$32,100. A large portion of it is borrowed money due to the Farmers and Merchants' Bank and local capitalists and wholesale merchants in other cities. The amount of assets cannot yet be determined.

The failure was caused by the closing of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank yesterday. Great uneasiness still prevails, and money is still being drawn from banks by depositors, though not in any large amounts.

An Official Denial.

London, March 24.—The officials at the Foreign Office deny the statement made by the Chronicle that the powers have accepted a proposal made by the Sultan that King George of Greece shall occupy and administer a High Commissioner for the island, together with the intimation by that paper that the King would nominate his second son, Prince George, as High Commissioner, and that the Cabinet would discuss the matter today.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—The appointment of Judge in the Eastern District is indefinitely postponed. There are complications, disagreements and conflicts, and the ultimate solution of the situation seems to be the appointment of Governor Russell. There is a possibility that the Eastern candidates may agree on the Governor, but when seen tonight by The Tribune correspondent they all declined to talk on the subject. The understanding is that no appointment will be made until some agreement is reached. The candidates for the judgeship will return home tomorrow.

WILL PROBABLY DISSOLVE.

Southwestern Traffic Association in a State of Perplexity.

New York, March 24.—President Fink of the Norfolk and Western railroad, says in reference to the Supreme Court decision against the trans-Missouri Freight Association, that "the railroads and newspapers appear to be going too fast in considering that the traffic associations must disband by reason of the decision just rendered. The real question is whether all are in restraint of commerce as decided in the trans-Missouri case. The decision applies to one specific case, and it is not fair to argue that under it all the traffic associations are illegal. Personally I don't think they are. Every railroad has the right to endeavor to get the best results from the conduct of its own business. The joint traffic association case will come before long before the Supreme Court involving a re-hearing of all the points at issue, and the position of the law made then, may change the entire aspect of the situation. Without the traffic associations it would be utterly impossible to carry out the inter-State commerce law, and the inter-State commerce commissioners are the complainants in the present joint traffic case. The decision rendered Monday in the trans-Missouri case seems to me to be based on a misunderstanding of the facts, and if it were carried out against all the traffic associations, would be a disaster to business, the extent of which could not be calculated. Nor would the railroads be able to see five days ahead; but as practically all industries are dependent on the transportation, all would suffer greatly."

Fifteen Years for Manslaughter.

Special to The Tribune.

Winston, N. C., March 24.—In the Superior Court of Surry county today Robert Moseley was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment for manslaughter. The crime of which he was convicted was the killing of W. M. Guyer about a year ago. Moseley is 20 years old and has a wife and six children.

The theory of murder is strengthened by the fact that all the bodies were found in the same room, but scattered around over the space occupied by the room.

It was first thought that the old man was killed for his money, as he was known to be well-to-do, and always kept a supply of money on hand, but whether this be true or not cannot be positively stated now, as the old man's money, or at least the ashes of what was once a big roll of money, has been discovered in the ruins of the house.

The dead are, Jacob Ade, Mrs. J. Ade, Lizzie Ade, aged twenty years; Henry Ade, thirteen years; Rosa Molerer, aged ten years.

Jacob Ade lived fifteen miles from this city, near the Cheatham county line.

The house sits back half a mile from what is known as the old Clarksville turnpike.

It was a one-story frame dwelling, with five rooms—two rooms in front with a hall-way between, and three rooms running back, forming an ell. Old man Ade, and his wife usually occupied the first room in the ell, just in the rear of the front room, or parlor. There was only one bed in this room. It was in this room that all the bodies were found.

The first indication of the tragedy was discovered at 10 o'clock last night by Justice Simpson, who lives half a mile from the Ade place.

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THE DIRECTORS ELECT

Nominees for Commissioner of Agriculture and Sub-Officers.

A VERY INTERESTING DISCUSSION

THE STATE NOT TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Buildings of the Agricultural Department Inspected—Money Advanced for the A. & M. College—Another Session Today.

The new officials for the Agricultural Department have been elected, but their salaries have not yet been fixed. This will possibly be done today.

The caucus nominees as published in yesterday's paper were elected, as follows:

Commissioner—J. M. Mewborn.

Secretary—J. L. Ramsey.

Chief Fertilizer Examiners—Jas. H. Young (colored) and J. L. Kelley.

Additional Examiners—D. A. Shoof, of Davidson; James Sheek, of Dayie; W. B. Trogdon, of Rockingham, and Fletcher Bobbitt.

The session during which the election of the above officers occurred was called to order at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The first business to engage their attention was the perfecting of a permanent organization of the Board. Mr. J. Dow Maultsby, of Columbus county, was made permanent chairman.

Then followed the preliminary arrangements for the election of the officers to succeed Commissioner Patterson, Secretary Bruner and the other sub-officials.

It was decided that the new officers should be elected for a term of two years, beginning June 14th next. It is on this date that the terms of the present incumbents expire.

Mr. J. M. Mewborn, of Lenoir county, was nominated by Prof. Graham. There were no other nominations, and his election was by acclamation.

J. L. Ramsey, editor of the Progressive Farmer, was placed in nomination for the Secretary-treasurer. There ensued considerable discussion. Some of the Board were opposed to making a clean sweep of all the officers. They thought it would be best to change them gradually.

Editor Bailey, of the Biblical Recorder, said that it seemed to him to be highly imprudent to displace both Commissioner Patterson and Secretary Bruner at the same time.

There was danger, he thought, of doing the department irreparable injury by such a course.

As for himself he did not propose such a thing should be done with the aid of his vote.

Mr. Bailey referred to Secretary Bruner as a thoroughly competent man, familiar with the details of the work. He insisted that Mr. Bruner be retained until the new commissioner became familiar with the work.

Mr. J. C. L. Harris was the next to give expression to his views. He said he would be the gladdest in the world to retain Mr. Bruner; but it was a matter of politics, and Democrats two years ago had declined to consider the retention of any of their men and he did not now see that they should be shown any quarter. He would therefore vote to displace Mr. Bruner.

Prof. Graham and Commissioner King also spoke in favor of electing Editor Ramsey to the secretaryship. This was done by acclamation.

James H. Young and J. L. Kelley were nominated by J. C. L. Harris as fertilizer inspectors, and their election followed as a caucus agreement. They are to succeed Messrs. Terrell and Ennis, the present incumbents.

Four additional fertilizer inspectors were elected, as given above. Messrs. Shoof, Sheek, Trogdon and Bobbitt are only to be called into service as inspectors as they may be needed during the fertilizer seasons of the year. They are to be called into service in the order of their election, beginning with Shoof and taking them in rotation.

When the election of officers had been completed a finance committee was appointed, as was also an executive committee. They were as follows:

Finance—H. E. King, chairman; G. E. Flow, Howard Brown, James Allen and B. R. Lineberry.

Executive—J. C. L. Harris, chairman; John Graham, J. C. Ray, J. W. Bailey and W. C. Sprinkle.

G. W. King was elected as night watchman to succeed G. B. Broughton.

The matter of participating in the Tennessee Centennial was brought to the attention of the Board; but they decided that in view of the fact the case of the Paataco Guano Company vs. the Board of Agriculture, involving the resources and funds of the department was still pending in the courts, they did not think it would be wise for them to attempt a display which would require a large outlay of money. The matter was therefore dismissed without action.

A recess of one hour was taken, during which time the Experiment Station, the new annex and the Museum were inspected.

When they re-assembled several small appropriations were made to meet some incidental expenses.

An order was passed providing that the main and side fronts of the Agricultural building be painted.

The Board also passed an order advancing to the Agricultural and Mechanical College \$5,000, which is to be returned next fall. This is to enable the college to proceed with the erection of the hospital building, for the building of which the last Legislature appropriated that sum. It will be remembered that Treasurer Worth issued a notice recently that no appropriations for building purposes would be paid until the current State expenses were met, and it is to avert any delay that the loan is made.

This done, the Board took a recess until 9 o'clock this morning.

They inspected the A. and M. College yesterday afternoon.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Horace Palmer Killed—Hon. A. C. Cook Returns from Washington.

Warrenton, N. C., March 24.—Mr. Horace Palmer of Sixpound township, while trying to fire an old engine yesterday morning, received very serious injuries by the explosion of the boiler, of which he died in a few hours. He leaves a wife and several children and a host of friends. Several other men were around the engine but none were hurt but Mr. Palmer.

Mr. C. A. Cook has returned from Washington, where he has been looking after his appointment of District-Attorney. His friends fear that his chances are not so very bright since he made himself so conspicuous in the Legislature against the Southern Railroad. Anyway, we hope he may succeed in getting it.

H. H. Taylor, a worthy colored man, is now in Washington enjoying the fruits of a good office.

Very little interest is manifested in the postoffice at this place. Our present and worthy postmistress, Mrs. Mary Green, who has been holding the office under the different administrations for a number of years, was re-appointed by Cleveland just before he retired.

Mrs. Joel G. King has returned from Texas, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. George W. Alston. She reports quite an exciting time in crossing the Mississippi river.

Dr. R. A. Patterson, a prominent farmer of Halifax county, was in town yesterday. He reports farmers as very much behind with their work, but all kinds of grain looking well.

Mr. J. Wiliam White is now in Batties, having a very painful operation performed.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the lawyers here at the way Judge Timmberlake disposed of the civil docket at our Superior Court last week. They claim every justify, though he rushed everything through so as to go on to Washington and look after his appointment of the District.

Dr. Child at Elon College.

There is nothing so refreshing to a student as to have the monotony changed by a fine and eloquent lecture. If a student doesn't retain one word, he is greatly benefitted by coming in contact with such a man as we have had with us for the last few days. Dr. Child arrived Saturday evening on the late train, and at 7:30 of the same evening delivered one of the most eloquent and popular lectures of modern times. Never before have we been so highly entertained by a series of lectures, as we have by those delivered by the distinguished Dr. Child, of Fairfield, Conn.

His subject for Friday night, as has already been announced, was "The Famous Women of the Revolution." It was indeed an able address. He demonstrated the character of the women of the anti-revolutionary period; their desire for freedom and perpetual liberty which they deemed the common inheritance of every man and woman. And realizing such, they endeavored to do all in their visible power to aid Washington in the great human struggle. They met and passed resolutions to deprive themselves of all the luxuries and give the value of such to Washington for the support of his army. I wish space and time would permit a full and lucid explanation, but in passing will say, all pronounced it a fine piece of literary production.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock the deacon preached a very fine sermon. He brought the picture of Christ before us, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John as the great artists.

Sunday evening at 7:30 he preached from the text "There is a lion in the way," using the lion as the many trials and troubles which we daily meet.

Monday evening at the usual hour he lectured on "Ultimate America," giving us a lucid picture of the field of American literature, the past, present and the possibilities of the future.

Tuesday morning at 9:45, "Culture and Literature," which was no doubt the best of all. We earnestly hope that Dr. Child will in the near future favor us as he has in the past. I am sure he gave the student-body a new ambition and ideal for which to strive. He has opened up a new field of culture and civilization. The powers that were once dormant are now aroused to higher and nobler achievements.

I will close by saying that we will ever hold in memory the Doctor, who so faithfully addressed us and brought to the students and friends such logical truths and information.

We were also glad to have our President, Dr. Staley, with us a few days last week and one day this week.

Honesty Still the Best Policy.

From the Mail and Express.

In all the whirl of Democratic frenzy and hysteria over the Dingley tariff bill, it is most agreeable to find an opposition newspaper like the Sun proceeding calmly along the path of reason in the light shed by the campaign of last fall.

While so many of our Democratic contemporaries of Cleveland bias are hurling abuse at the administration and insincerely accusing the Republican party of bad faith in erecting a protective law in line with its platform declaration and pledge, the Sun resolutely refuses to hoodwink its readers or blind itself to the logic of the situation. Here is its comment upon the present outburst:

"A new tariff which will wipe out the deficit, the chief monument of Cleveland financing, and which will re-establish the common principles of political honesty whereby a party must keep the promise of its platform, instead of betraying it, as the Cleveland men did, is to them a bitter and galling condemnation. They rage because Mr. Dingley and his associates refuse to be dishonest after the Cleveland manner, and insist on making what they promised, a protective tariff. The country will sustain Mr. Dingley and the Republican leaders in their labors to put the Tariff bill through."

There are those who will attribute the attitude of the Sun to its hatred of Grover Cleveland alone. But we are glad to believe that it is animated by a higher motive—hatred of Clevelandism, perhaps, which is impersonal and perfectly accompanies a clear understanding of the country's needs and a patriotic comprehension of a party's moral obligation to the people who placed it in power.

When the attitude of our contemporaries in this matter is copied by the Democratic press generally, there will be hope for the resurrection of the Democratic party. But not till then.

REGRET BAILEY'S FAILURE

SOUTHERN TO ESTABLISH A HOSPITAL AT SALISBURY.

Pay Day at the New Shops—Over \$10,000 Paid Out—Democratic Primaries—Other News.

Salisbury, N. C., March 24, 1897. The many friends of W. A. Bailey in Rowan will be disappointed that the western Marshalship did not go to Davie county. A potent factor in the success of our party, he is one that deserves honorable recognition under this administration. Mr. Bailey is a gentleman of culture and of high character, and has the entire confidence of all classes.

He was our choice in this district for Congress; and had he remained in the field, as he was impeded to do, he would now be our representative in that body.

The Southern Railway Company has decided to establish a hospital here for its employees. Dr. John Whitehead, who is now in the employ of the company, will be in charge.

Mr. A. H. Price, son of our honored townsmen, returned last night from Statesville, where he represented the Southern Railway Company in some important litigation.

Mr. Price was the Republican nominee for a seat in our recent Legislature, and made such an aggressive campaign that his friends bespeak for him future political honors.

Twenty-five (25) additions to the Methodist church of this place on Sunday last was the result of a protracted meeting held by Rev. T. F. Marr, pastor of the church. The meetings were interesting and largely attended.

Saturday was pay day at the new shops. Over nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000) was paid out. About five hundred (500) hands are regularly employed and this number will soon be largely increased.

Horner Kerr Craige, Third Assistant Postmaster General, is expected home in a few days. He will resume his practice of the law.

Mr. D. M. Miller, whose serious illness was noted in Saturday's issue, died yesterday evening. The interment will take place this evening.

The Democratic primaries have been called for April 8th.

A quantity of counterfeit silver dollars and halves have been passed upon the unsuspecting lately. Our merchants are upon the watch.

Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,
Artistic Sign
Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent?

Project your idea, they may give you what you want.

Write JOHN SWEDDERBURGH CO., Patent Attorneys,
Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer
and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

GROCERIES!

The cheapest house in town

to buy

First-Class Groceries

Is W. E. Carter's, 120 Fayetteville Street. Goods fresh and of the finest quality. Prompt delivery, etc. Give us a trial.

PHONE 155.

Do You

Want Any

Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce

is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.

JONES & POWELL,

Miner's Agents,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THOMAS PESCU

with a cargo of munitions of war.

LADIES' BICYCLES.

We will have in store in a few days a nice line of Ladie's Wheels at popular prices. All ladies buying Bicycles from us will be instructed in riding, either on Tandem or single wheel without charge. Our '97 Crawford Combination Tandem and several other Wheels can be rented at regular rates.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co., RALEIGH, N. C.

THE American Bonding and Trust Co OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD. WILL GO ON BONDS OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS POSTMASTERS.

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THE FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

SKETCH OF ODD FELLOWSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA.

president McKinley as a Mason—Oldest odd Fellow—K. of P.—Jr. O. U. A. M.—paragraphs.

The following article is along the line suggested in our leader in this column last week, and will be followed by another on the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship in the United States: SKETCH OF N. C. ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The historiographer of North Carolina tells us that on the 26th day of April, 1841, just 22 years after the first Lodge was instituted in Baltimore, in the little village of Weldon the first Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted in North Carolina. It was instituted by Rev. George M. Bain, of Portsmouth, Va., who was appointed District Deputy Grand Sire for this purpose, assisted by Rev. Jas. D. McCabe, of Richmond, the eloquent poet orator, who was once a noted character in the order, with other members from Richmond, Petersburg and Portsmouth. It is due to Old Dominion Lodge No. 5, of Portsmouth, Va., that Odd Fellowship in North Carolina lays claim to its heritage. John Campbell, W. Thos. Whittlefield, W. Burton Powell, Wm. M. Moody and Thomas Martin, of North Carolina, had become members of Old Dominion Lodge by initiation, and had withdrawn from that Lodge for the purpose of becoming the charter members of Weldon Lodge No. 1 in their own State.

After the Lodge had been instituted, on the first day, as soon as organized, W. S. G. Andrews and John R. Reston were initiated and became members of the Lodge. So we see that W. S. G. Andrews and John R. Reston were the first Odd Fellows ever made in North Carolina soil. John Campbell was the first Noble Grand in North Carolina, as he was afterward the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and the first Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. The second Lodge instituted in the State was Cape Fear No. 2, located in Wilmington and was also instituted by Rev. Geo. M. Bain. This Lodge was instituted on the 13th day of May, 1842, and was composed of the following charter members: W. S. G. Andrews, W. P. Alston, Charles Bradley, Valentine Hodgeson, Anthony L. Wilson and Willie A. Walker, who had become members of Weldon Lodge and had withdrawn for the purpose. This Lodge still on the roll and one of the best in the jurisdiction. The third Lodge instituted was Washington No. 3, and was located at Murfreesboro. This Lodge was also instituted by Rev. Geo. M. Bain on the 17th of May, 1842, only four days after No. 2 was instituted. R. H. Worthington was the second Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and the second Grand Representative elected. The ravages of the war from 1861 to 1865 completely obliterated No. 3, and there is now scarcely a trace left of it, except in history, and that is meagre. Its number was given to Virginia Dare Lodge, which is located at Manteo, in Dare county, at the time it was instituted, which was July 1st, 1869.

These three Lodges were the base upon which the Grand Lodge was founded.

On the 6th day of January, 1843, in the city of Wilmington, the Grand Lodge was duly instituted by the District Deputy Grand Sire, Rev. Geo. M. Bain, and was composed of Past Grand from three Lodges, as follows: From Weldon No. 1, John Campbell, D. B. Boykin and T. C. Williams; from Cape Fear No. 2, Alex. McRae, John McRae, Rev. A. Paul Repton and Rev. W. S. G. Andrews; from Washington No. 3, R. H. Worthington.

After the Grand Lodge was instituted the following officers were elected and duly installed:

John Campbell Grand Master, R. H. Worthington Deputy Grand Master, W. S. G. Andrews Grand Secretary, Alexander McRae Grand Treasurer, John McRae Grand Warden, T. C. Williams was appointed Grand Guardian, D. B. Boykin Grand Conductor, and Rev. A. P. Repton Grand Chaplain. The Grand Lodge held for two days and adjourned sine die, but met again on May the 10th, 1843, in the same city, which was the commencement of the regular annual sessions. It met again in Wilmington in May, 1844, and in 1845-'46-'47-'48. In 1849 it met in Raleigh and has been migrating from time to time ever since.

Answering the query as to who is the oldest Odd Fellow in Wake county: It would seem from the records that our well-known Philip Thiem is entitled to that honor. Bro. Thiem joined Monumental Lodge No. 14, in Baltimore, Md., in 1851. January 5, 1854, he removed to Raleigh, bringing with him a visiting card, depositing it in old Manteo Lodge. Later, he became a member of Manteo by deposit of withdrawal card. He, therefore, has been a "continuous" Odd Fellow for forty-six years. He is at present a member of Seaton Gales, and has served the Lodge as Secretary for sixteen years. His books are a study in the art of the penman. Bro. Thiem has filled every office in the subordinate Lodge; is Grand Patriarch of North Carolina, and was elected a member of the Grand Lodge nearly twenty years ago.

A. F. AND A. M.

President William McKinley is a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias, and also a Greek Fraternity man, says the American Tyler. His entrance into Masonry was an incident of the war and unique. McKinley was going through a hospital with one of the regimental surgeons. He noticed that the surgeon and some of the Confederate wounded were very friendly to each other, and in several instances the surgeon gave money to the prisoners. The surgeon told him they were brother Masons. Young McKinley was so much impressed with the friendly feeling existing between Confederate and Union Masons that he expressed a desire to join the order. The records of Hiram Lodge No. 21, A. F. and A. M., Winchester, Va., show that on Monday, May 1, 1865, at 7:30 p. m., there were present: Bro. J. B. T. Reed, W. M.; Bro. John P. Morris, S. W.; Bro. R. J. McMurry, J. W.; Bro. George M. Legg, Secretary; Bro. John Kerr, Treasurer; Bro. Geo. E. Jenkins, S. D., and Bro. John McIlvain, Tyler. J. R. Watkins, William McKinley, Maurice Watkins, H. Thompson and Alfred M. Shegog were introduced and received the Entered Apprentice degree in due and ancient form. Also on Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., May 2nd, 1865, at a meeting of the same lodge, there were present Bro. Geo. W. Ginn, W. M.; Bro. John P. Morris, S. W.; adjunct.

Bro. L. C. Abbott, J. W.; Bro. George M. Legg, Secretary; Bro. John Kerr, Treasurer; Bro. W. R. Denny, S. D.; Bro. Geo. E. Jenkins, J. D., and Bro. Robt. McElroy, Tyler. Entered Apprentices Wm. McKinley, J. R. Capron, Maurice Watkins and Alfred M. Shegog were introduced and passed to the degree of Fellowcraft. Also at a meeting of the same lodge, held at 3 p. m., Wednesday, May 3, 1865, the following were present: Bro. J. B. T. Reed, W. M.; Bro. John Philip, S. W.; Bro. Harry Ellen, J. W.; Bro. George M. Legg, Secretary; Bro. John Kerr, Treasurer; Bro. Joseph M. Ginn, S. D.; Bro. ——, J. D., and Bro. Geo. E. Jenkins, Tyler, J. R. Capron, John R. Craig, William McKinley and Maurice Watkins, Fellowcrafts, were introduced and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

On the same day a demit was issued by the lodge to William McKinley, of Poland, Ohio. Of those brethren who were present at the initiation of Major McKinley there are but three living: Bro. W. R. Denny, now living in Nashville, Tenn.; and Bros. George E. and C. S. Jenkins, now living in Winchester, Va.

After returning to Ohio, Major McKinley deposited his dimit with Mahoning Lodge No. 394, at Niles, Ohio, and thence came to Canton Lodge No. 60, Canton, Ohio, on dimit from Mahoning Lodge No. 394, August 21, 1867. In October, 1869, he was dimited from Canton Lodge, and on October 20 became a charter member of Eagle Lodge No. 431, of Canton, Ohio. On December 27, 1883, he received the degrees of the Red Cross and on December 23 he received the order of the Temple and the degree of Knight of Malta, in Canton Commandery No. 38, K. T.

As Major McKinley was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1843; he was over 22 years of age when he received his first three degrees in Hiram Lodge No. 21, at Winchester, Va.; consequently there can be no question as to his legal standing as a Master Mason.

The Masonic Directory for 1897 of Canton, Ohio, shows the Major to be a member in good standing of Eagle Lodge No. 431, F. and A. M.; Canton Chapter No. 84, R. A. M., and Canton Commandery No. 38, K. T.

While the numerous cares connected with his public life have precluded any active work on the part of Major McKinley in any of the Masonic bodies, he has scrupulously maintained his connection with all of them, and has always expressed his great interest in the fraternity at large, and as a Mason is held in the highest esteem by his brethren in the several bodies to which he belongs.

K. OF P.

Centre Lodge Monday night conferred the rank of Knight on three Esquires.

It is cheering to receive from all over this domain intelligence of prosperity in Lodges and increase in membership.

Elections for Representatives to Grand Lodge take place first meeting in April.

On last Thursday, March 18, D. D. G. Wilson made an official visit to Cententia Lodge No. 87. He reports this Lodge in fine working condition. Since the date of its institution, on June 9, 1896, to the present time, it has gained about two hundred per cent. in membership. The members comprising it are enthusiastic Pythians and will keep their Lodge in the vanguard of the order. Their visitor was accorded a hearty welcome.

A special meeting of the Knights of Pythias was addressed by Grand Chancellor Washington Catlett, of Wilmington, Friday evening at their lodge rooms. After the address, a general good time was had and refreshments were served.

JR. O. U. A. M.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics is making rapid strides in this State. Since the session of the State Council in Greensboro, February 23, 1897, there have been four new councils organized, Rev. L. L. Albright, the efficient State Organizer, is doing good work, and the State officers confidently expect the membership to double by the next session of the State Council if Bro. Albright decides to give his whole time to the work.

The local council in this city, Raleigh, No. 1, is taking on new life since the reception tendered their distinguished brother, Lieut.-Governor Reynolds, last month. This occasion brought the objects and aims of the Order more prominently before the public than anything heretofore done on this line. Applications are coming in at every meeting, and the degree team is in fine shape to confer the work. It is the ambition of this council to again become the banner council of the State, a distinction it had to yield to Asheville, No. 6, when that council neared the 200 mark.

PARAGRAPHS.

You may talk fraternity until you're black in the face, but it's the business end that keeps the lodge going.

Some members of lodges are but hangers on. The only evidence of membership they can show is an occasional receipt for dues. They are like an old apple tree in a pasture. If they bear any fruit, the hogs get it.

There is nothing in the deepest and best sense human which, in the highest and truest sense, is not also Christianity.

It is pleasing to hear, "Well, we are getting along nicely;" but annoying to the searcher for news to hear, "but we haven't anything to give out." So if the public wants all the Lodge news, they will have to send in their applications.

The A. O. U. W. Degree Team will be put in motion tonight. Master Workman Parrish wants every man at his post at 8:30 o'clock at the latest.

Royal Arcanum people are a little quiet just now, but never idle. They have nothing to fear from competition.

K. and L. of H. expect work of an interesting character shortly. Andrew J. Jackson occupies the Protector's station.

Our Masonic brethren look wise and say "nothing." But there's something in the air, sure.

Who is presiding officer of the National Union? Please send in your name.

A dispensation was granted this week to Hominy Lodge A. F. and A. M., Hominy Centre, Buncombe county, H. C. King, Master.

President Clinton L. Rosser, of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company of New York, has successfully opened reading rooms for the employment of the system of which he is the head. A new one that he has in view will contain newspapers, magazines and books, and will have a well-equipped gymnasium as an adjunct.

Motherhood.

Good-bye, little boy, good-bye,
I never had thought of this.
That some day I'd vainly sigh
For the baby I used to kiss.
That into his corner a man would grow,
And I should not miss him now see him
go.

Till all of a sudden the scales would fall,
And one be revealed to be me, straight
and tall.

Then I should be startled and sadly cry:
"Good-bye, little boy, good-bye!"

Good-bye, little boy, good-bye,
You are going despite my tears,
You cannot, and neither can I.
Successfully cope with the years.

They fit for the burden that all must
bear,

And then, at their pleasure, they place it
there.

I love you, too, but my heart is sore
For the child who has gone to return no
more,

And deep in my bosom I sadly cry:
"Good-bye, little boy, good-bye!"

—Isabel Bichy in New England Farmer.

THE STORY OF A SPY.

His Remains Recovered by His Sons After Thirty-Four Years.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

At the beginning of the great civil war in 1861 Samuel W. Kenney, a Pennsylvania, by birth, was engaged in business in Pulaski, Tenn. He owned a farm of 231 acres near that place and had \$3,000 worth of cotton stored there. He was a strong Union man, and the southerners burned his cotton and made it impossible for him to live among them. A mob attacked his house, and he and his family, after hiding several days in the woods, made their way northward and went to their home in Pennsylvania.

In September, 1862, Kenney joined the command of Gen. James S. Negley at Pittsburg and entered active service as a spy. He went to Louisville, and thence entered the Confederate lines. He was recognized and betrayed by one of his old Tennessee neighbors and was arrested by Bragg's forces at Lynchburg.

From this point Samuel W. Kenney disappeared. His family knew that he had been captured and believed that he had been executed, but proof of that fact was unobtainable. In 1867 Mrs. Kenney left Pennsylvania and removed to Dwight, Ill., where she has resided ever since.

Two sons, now grown to sturdy manhood, live in this city, Alexander at 638 Monroe street and John at 340 Parnell avenue.

Twenty years ago they made an attempt to obtain a pension for their mother, but failed because the department records at Washington did not show that the missing spy of 1862 had been regularly enlisted, and there was no proof of his death. Quite recently, however, Congressman Woodman of this city found in the war department an official reference to the execution of a northern spy named Kenney at Tullahoma, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1863. This proof was regarded as sufficient, and a pension was granted to the aged widow by the government.

Last week Alexander Kenney and his brother John went to Tennessee to discover if possibly any further facts about the fate of their father. They visited Tullahoma and were most hospitably received by the town officials. It was suggested by the mayor that an aged woman who had lived in the place ever since the war might know something about the death of the northern spy, and she was visited by them.

There were only four men killed in Tullahoma during the war," she said positively. "Three of them were Confederates and they were buried in the town cemetery. The other one was a spy who had been caught by Bragg's men. I saw them take him out of the jail and put him into a wagon and saw him sitting in a coffin. They drove away with him, and I heard he had been hanged, but I don't know where."

"Can you remember the name of that spy?" asked one of the Chicagoans.

"Yes," she replied, "his name was Kenney."

But this seemed to be as far as the search could be traced. There were no town records which would throw light upon the matter and no additional facts could be learned. Returning to the railway station, the two Chicagoans fell into conversation with the railway agent, Archibald Smith, and incidentally mentioned their mission while waiting for a train.

"Well, boys, I'm sorry for you," he said, "but I guess I can help you some. I saw your father hanged. I was only 12 years old then, and the sight was stamped on my mind indelibly, for I was scared nearly to death. Besides, the body was buried on my father's farm, and for many years afterward I used to shudder and run as fast as I could whenever I had to pass the spot."

The trio, led by the southerner, passed through the little town, and just outside the suburbs, on the northwestern side, a halt was made.

"They hanged your father to that sycamore tree there by the spring," said the guide. "His body was buried about half way up that hill over there, and the grave wasn't marked. You'll never find it now."

But the two Chicagoans went over every foot of the hillside. A recent freshet had washed away part of the bank and undermined the hill so that part of the rugged edge gave way beneath the feet of Alexander Kenney, and he saw protruding from the lower bank the two lower leg bones of a skeleton. The spy who disappeared thirty-four years ago had been found.

The remains were brought to Chicago, and will be interred in the family lot.

INDECENT NEWSPAPERS.

Unbiased and Expert Opinion of New York's Yellow Scourges.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some time ago the New York World and the New York Journal established the unenviable reputation of being the leading sensational newspapers of the country. The World had for years outraged the better taste of the community by its publications of nasty scandals, its offensive personalities and general lack of dignity and respectability, but it was not until the Journal, under the management of a San Francisco millionaire, became its rival in the same field that the extreme of indecent journalism was reached.

Both papers have been engaged in mad struggle to stir the pool of vice to the depths and set the discoveries before their readers in the most sensational way. Both have followed the fashion of printing wild tales built up in their own imaginations concerning politics, national and international, concerning Cuban affairs and the relations of our government therewith, concerning any matter, public or private, that suggested itself to ingenuous reportorial minds; and the tales, after having been made the most of, have been denied or merged into others.

more improbable. Their illustrations have been disgusting, often indecent, in subject, and atrocious from the artistic standpoint. They have not been trustworthy as to news, though great sums are spent on special correspondents of high literary or journalistic repute, and they have been exaggerated daily editions of the Police Gazette in their general tone. Protests against them have been numerous; people of refined tastes have resented having them thrust in their way in hotels, on trains and even in club reading rooms, but until now it never seems to have occurred to any one that the evil might be abated. A few days ago the managers of the Newark Public Library decided that the obnoxious sheets should no longer be received there. This started the ball.

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THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

STRANGE THINGS HAPPEN THESE PIPING TIMES.

Curious things happen these days of strange happenings. It is hard, ah, impossible, to foreshadow the smallest event. Among the curious things that have happened under our observation, for a long time, are the things that daily crop up as a result of the lease fight. It was a merry fight, and we enjoyed it, and it is an event that marks an important epoch in the history of North Carolina.

The fight is practically over and the lease holds—in fact, it is fastened even tighter than the lessee dared hope, and it is well, since the burden fell at the last moment on the "sacred" heads of the anti-leasers. The lessees are entirely satisfied; and if the other fellows are not, they can blame no one but themselves, but this is not what we started out to say. It is this:

We are in receipt—just how we are unable to inform the public—of several circulars issued by the Seaboard Air Line, the purport of which is to inform the people of North Carolina that the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Company is all wrong and should never have been made, etc., etc., and, what is curious to us, that nearly all this "valuable" literature is extracts, editorials, etc., taken from the News and Observer.

Now we are the friend of the Seaboard in much that, perhaps, they are not willing to credit us, and we sympathize with them in this, that they are—must be—ignorant of the lack of force and influence of that newspaper in this State upon this important question. It would be ungenerous in us to say these articles were written and published solely for the benefit of the Seaboard Air Line, but the reproduction of them throughout the State for the purpose of manufacturing public opinion in favor of Governor Russell's pet scheme, prove conclusively that they were produced for special effect and upon order. That's all right, provided the newspaper can stand that kind of personal journalism.

This effort to manufacture public opinion through the credit of a newspaper that has lost its influence with its own party, and that never had any outside of it, looks to us as a lost cause indeed.

Why all this abortive effort? By the action of the Southern Railroad Company the matter has been thrown into the courts, fearlessly relying upon their just cause, and those extracts, editorials, etc., are reproduced in circular form for the sole purpose of prejudicing the public mind.

What is it they hope for? To bias the judgment of the people by such agitation hoping to bring to bear an influence upon the court. What folly. Did the paper voice the sentiment of the people, there might be some danger that justice would be thwarted, for public sentiment cannot always be ignored, and is often led into error by malicious agitation, but looking at the matter in its true light, it is seen at once that it is a put up job, hatched for the purpose above stated, and the News and Observer is used as the tool of the aforesaid road.

The letters published in that paper are letters written by request of the editor of the paper.

There are few of them, scarcely one of them, written by men of any prominence or influence.

We say this because we do not wish the public to be deceived, and we say it with all due respect to the officers of the Seaboard Air Line.

We fail to find where the Southern is resorting to such a trick. They rely upon the merit of their case, and upon it they will win, for their cause is just, is right and must stand in the court of law.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is a fact that tariff debates are not attracting the attention they once did, as evidenced in the present discussion. While the entire membership of the House paid strict attention to Chairman Dingley in opening the debate, there was no enthusiasm, or interruption except by Mr. Linney of this state. Mr. Dingley began his speech slowly and deliberately. Although his voice was thin and weak, the stillness in the large hall was so absolute that he could be heard in the most remote corners. All the members on his own side of the House, and most of those on the other side, paid the closest and most respectful attention to his remarks; and occasionally some slight demonstration occurred when he declared it to be the belief of the committee on ways and means that no remedy was adequate to the situation confronting Congress that did not aid in setting all the people at work again. After he had been speaking for half an hour and when he had reached the more abstruse points of his argument, his voice began to weaken and the general interest in the speech began to fall off. There was no interruption of the speech except when Mr. Linney (Republican, North Carolina) asked Mr. Dingley a question in reference to the tax on pine, spruce and other saw logs, and was told that logs were on the free list. Some applause came from the Republican side when Mr. Dingley declared that in the second year of the operation of the proposed law the revenue of the government would be increased by at least \$100,000,000, the government would be put upon its feet again, and the interest-bearing debt would be reduced.

Mr. Dingley's speech was mainly a repetition of the facts, statistics and arguments used in his report. He concluded as follows:

"The inquiry naturally arises as to what will be the probable annual revenue from the proposed tariff revision in case it should become law. The only solid basis from which we can draw inferences is that supplied by the estimate of Mr. Evans, the statistician, who has made the comparative statement that on the basis of importation of the fiscal year of 1886, the pending bill enacted into law would yield an increase of revenue of about \$13,000,000, the details of which are given in the report of the committee on ways and means. The committee estimated, after making liberal reductions, that for the first year, in case the bill should become a law by May 1, the additional revenue would reach \$75,000,000, and that for every week thereafter, in case its passage should be deferred, there would have to be a deduction of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 for wool, sugar, and other articles imported on speculation to avoid the increased duties. For the second year, it is believed, the proposed bill would yield \$100,000,000 of increased revenue.

"It must be obvious from any point of view that the prompt action by the two houses of Congress is indispensable to secure the revenue which the pending bill is intended to yield. The exigency is an unusual one. The people, without regard to party affiliations, are asking for action. Business awaits our final decision. With this great question of adequate revenue to carry on the government settled favorably by such an adjustment of duties as will restore to our own people what has been surrendered to others during the past four years, with restored confidence in the future, there is reason to believe that gradually and surely there will come back to us the great prosperity which we enjoyed in the decade prior to 1882, and which the greatest of living English statisticians so strikingly eulogized when he said, in 1882, that 'it would be impossible to find in history any parallel to the progress of the United States in the (then) last ten years.'

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee are split into two factions on the general subject of taxing raw materials. McMillin and Wheeler represent the exploded Cleveland idea of free wool, free cotton, and free trade generally, while the young bloods of the committee, including Bailey, McLaurin of South Carolina, Robertson of Louisiana and Swanson of Virginia, combat it in the interest of industrial progress in the south. It is learned that the division in the committee over the proposed duty on raw cotton was not the only exhibition of lack of Democratic harmony. Under the lead of Bailey the young bloods, or a portion of them, voted outright in favor of retaining the Dingley wool schedule in the bill as against a proposition to make wool free. Such political heresy was surprising in its suddenness and effect and in its results.

WANTED—ANOTHER CHANCE AT AN ISSUE.

The following editorial from the Atlanta Constitution will be well understood when read. The editor of the Constitution finds an excuse to pitch into the editor of the New York World and he does it right handsomely. It is a little Democratic Kilkenny cat fight which Republicans heartily enjoy, hence we reproduce it. It's good reading, but underlying it all is a feeling of much bitterness.

The New York World has suddenly become enthusiastic. It declares that "the Republican party is riding for a fall." It announces in loud tones that "the Republicans have given the Democrats an issue on which they cannot fail to win—the tariff with its logical corollaries of trusts, monopolies and public prodigality."

What a noble attitude! What a fine frenzy of patriotic emotion! What an array of rolling words and eloquent phrases! "The tariff, with its logical corollaries of trusts, monopolies and public prodigality." How new and original this sudden devotion to anti-tariff! Indeed, how new the question! "That issue," cries

the patriotic World, "must be made and kept broad enough to"—well, no matter what, so long as this brilliant discovery shines like a glow-worm in a quadriga.

"The Republicans have given the Democrats an issue on which they cannot fail to win."

The hollowness of this particular sham is manifest on the face of it. The premise is that the tariff was not an issue until the Republicans got into power and announced their intention of laying a protective tariff. Consequently the World displays its emotions on a white screen, and declares that "the Republicans have given the Democrats an issue on which they cannot fail to win."

This is the most brilliant discovery since the invention of the telegraph.

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PROFESSOR AND LAWYER MIX

EXCITING SCENE AT THE CENTENNIAL GRADED SCHOOL.

Nobody Hurt—An Obstreperous Boy the Cause of the Trouble—Prof. Howell's Version of the Affair.

An unfortunate misunderstanding between Prof. L. D. Howell, superintendent of the City Graded Schools, and Mr. J. C. L. Harris prominent lawyer, arose yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a scene at the Centennial Graded School, in the presence of a number of pupils and other spectators. A reporter of the Tribune saw both gentlemen last night, and obtained their respective versions of the affair, which are hereto appended.

PROF. HOWELL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Harris has a boy at the Centennial School, who is stubborn and willful, and has given much trouble. He has repeatedly disobeyed the instructions of teachers. As is our custom, we have tried persuasion and all sorts of mild means of punishment, and have reported him to his parents, who, I think, have also punished him for disobeying teachers. In our effort we have had the support of his father, as I thought, and Mr. Harris has sent us word if his boy did not obey us, to whip him.

Last Monday, matters came to head, when the boy went home at the close of school after having been told by a teacher to remain. Next day it was reported to me, and I gave the boy a whipping. Then I gave him a kindly but firm talk, and told him he might go and wash his face, but not to leave the yard, and to return immediately to his room. I watched him from the window, and at a safe distance in the yard the boy turned and insulted and defied me. I started towards him, and he ran from the school in the direction of his home. I immediately sent the janitor with a note to his home telling of the occurrence, and saying that the boy ought to be beaten back immediately, and given a sound thrashing, as I evidently had not given him enough. The janitor returned, saying that the boy had not yet come home.

This morning, he came to school with a note from his father, to the Principal as follows:

"Send Gordon back this A. M. Tell Mr. Howell that I am engaged for the day so that I cannot come down, and that I will do so in the presence of Gordon, and oblige."

Yours truly,
J. C. L. HARRIS."

The latter part of this note is ambiguous, and I suppose was written in a hurry but we inferred from it that Mr. Harris was supporting us in our dealings with his child. However, we could not let him go to his classes without punishment from us or a better understanding than this note gives.

The case of State vs. John Groves for murder, was then taken up. The following jurors were finally selected from the special venire of seventy-five: G. A. Broughton, D. L. Royster, James M. Ferrell, Norfleet Jeffries (col.), Brodie Rogers (col.), A. W. Moye, W. F. Debnam (col.), Fred Maher, Frank Ward, J. D. Ballentine, T. B. Strong and Fred A. Watson.

Lonney Massenburg was the first witness on the stand. He lived at Utley's Mill, about five miles from Henry Wall's. He was of Wall's house January 30. Groves came to Henry's house between 7 and 8 p. m. and asked for Henry. Mary Crudup told him Henry was out, but would be back in a few minutes. Groves came in, and when Henry returned Groves told him he was there and asked if he was welcome. Henry told him he was if he behaved himself. Henry went out after some wood. Groves said he was going to beat somebody if there wasn't pretty smart apathy, and used vulgar and profane language. Mary told Henry about this when he returned, and she said that fooling was foolish, and business was business, and he wouldn't have such language used in his home. Groves left then. Henry Wall and the witness then went to Turner's Bohemia house and began picking a banjo. Groves came about half an hour later and asked for Wall. He went to the door. Witness heard Groves ask Henry if he didn't treat him right. Henry said: "My Groves, it was a little insult, but it's all right." Groves said: "You are a d—d lie; I did treat you right," and reached for a pistol. Henry jumped back and said: "Don't shoot me man!" About this time the pistol fired and Groves ran. Lonney and Turner then carried Henry home. Massenburg said that the stars were shining and he could see Groves and Wall; they were about twenty steps from the door.

"But I want you to know what I think, and my action shall depend upon your approval. I want to do what is best for Gordon, and I believe a good whipping right now from me will be a wholesome lesson for him."

"We have tried everything else. You have had to come here once on his account. If he gets the idea that you are the only source of punishment for him, it will be harder for us to manage him. I am afraid he already has that idea."

"Very truly yours,"
L. D. HOWELL."

In the meantime school had been dismissed and some children had gone to Mr. Harris, who lives near the school, and told him that I was beating his boy. This was entirely false. I had not struck him a lick, and had not touched him, except to catch him and take him to my office. I gave this note to one of our pupils and put him on a bicycle to take it to Mr. Harris. The boy met Mr. Harris' daughter and her husband, who were on their way to the school, and she took the note.

When I saw Gordon's sister and her husband, when I saw Mr. Harris coming, I advanced upon me, cursing me and abusing me with opprobrious epithets. This was in the yard before the school, in the presence of some of the lady teachers, his own daughter and son-in-law, and some of the scholars who had been dismissed. He was evidently bent on trying to whip me. I knew that Mr. Harris had not received my note and was laboring under a false idea, so I restrained my impulse to anger and endeavored to tell him that I had done nothing to his boy, but had just sent him a note which I wanted him to read. He brushed it away, declaring that he would not read it, talk to me, but that he was going to thrash me.

Still I controlled myself, and my first impulse was to retreat from him; and I did run away. But reflecting that my pupils might think it was from cowardice, I turned and faced him, though it was repugnant to me to strike a man of his age, and over on his knees and he left him in this position.

New Shoe Store! W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

OPENING OF

NEW SPRING SHOES.

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calf, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vic Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc.

Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

130 Fayetteville Street.

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, \$6,388,144.66.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager,

Raleigh, N. C.

Will buy the Cheapest and best . . .
TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!

For sale by

JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,

129 Fayetteville Street.

Call and see it.



A FATAL QUARREL.

Failure to Get a Petty Office Leads to Murder.

Augusta, Ga., March 24.—A special to The Chronicle from Edgefield, S. C., says:

An unfortunate difficulty occurred this afternoon between Mr. William Harris, a drummer, and J. William Thurmond, Solicitor of the Fifth Circuit, in which Mr. Harris was killed. A jury of inquest has been impaneled and viewed the body. The testimony will be taken tomorrow. Mr. Thurmond went immediately to the jail and surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and is now in jail. Harris is the son of W. G. Harris, of Edgefield county. Harris charged that Thurmond was the cause of his father's failure to get an appointment as magistrate, and the trouble grew out of this.

Not Satisfied With the Treaty.

London, March 24.—A high Government official expressed to a representative of the Southern Associated Press today the opinion that the United States had taken all of the meaning out of the arbitration treaty, and asserted his belief that the British Government would be extremely unlikely to accept it. "We have done without an arbitration treaty hitherto," he added, "and it will not make much difference if we continue to do so for the present."

Open Switch Causes a Collision.

Augusta, Ga., March 24.—An open switch caused a head-end collision between two trains on the South Carolina and Georgia railroad just across the river from Augusta, this afternoon, in which J. L. Ewing, fireman on the Aiken accommodation, was killed.

Passengers were badly shaken up, but no other serious damage was done. The Aiken accommodation coming to Augusta ran into a siding, colliding with a shifting engine attached to a train of freight cars.

Mr. D. W. Allen, of Forestville, said that Wall was a violent man.

Mr. J. L. Allen, Willie Martin and Louis Robbins testified that Wall was a violent man and that Massenburg's reputation was bad.

At 5:15, when Mr. William Monroe took the stand, he said he had known Groves for six years, and his general character was good.

Emma Stuart testified about Groves coming to Henry Wall's house and she related substantially the same that Massenburg did about what transpired at Wall's house.

John Dunn was at Wall's house also, and he corroborated the testimony of Stuart and Massenburg as to what took place at this house. He lived with Henry Wall and was still in the house when Wall was brought back after the shooting. He said that he had heard Wall had cut a fellow and threatened him, and asked him, "What's the matter?" Jones said he had known Massenburg all his life, and his character was fairly good.

Massenburg was called back, and said the shooting occurred about 20 feet from Dobham's door and he was standing in the door. He was the only witness of the shooting.

Mr. H. R. Roberts, J. P., stated that Massenburg said on the preliminary trial that he told no one about the affair.

Fannie Wall, Henry Wall's mother, said that Henry told her on Sunday, January 31, he expected to die. Henry said that Mr. Groves shot him for nothing. He never did anything to Mr. Groves.

Eliza Wall, Henry's wife, said she was in Raleigh at the time. Henry told her the day before he died how the affair occurred, which was substantially as the State's witness said.

Mr. J. C. Harris, attorney for Groves, then addressed the jury.

The whole case hinges on Massenburg's testimony, and this can't be believed, because he contradicts the testimony of every one else when he swears it was not a dark night.

Mr. Harris made an able speech and was highly complimented by those present.

Solicitor Pou closed for the State in an able and masterful speech.

The jury, after staying out a few moments, announced that they would not render a verdict before today.

OUR NEW

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

NOVELTY, VARIETY, VALUES!

This spring we were prompted to lay in a stock of Summer Dress Goods, surpassing in magnitude, beauty and value any we ever bought before. Our foresight in buying while materials were low in price, and while manufacturing was dull, gave us the goods at prices much less than value. We are thereby able to offer new, stylish, desirable goods at prices not to be equaled again. We have provided such materials that may be worn with comfort, not only in the spring, but throughout the entire summer, and the styles and general character of these materials excel anything heretofore displayed, and the prices are exceedingly low.

All this week special displays will be made, each day surpassing the other, and we anticipate great selling. Come and see them.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal B.W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

Wood

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Fayetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

A LONG STRIDE AHEAD.

LEADERS NEVER LAG!

Restless ambition keeps us striving to better conditions and improve facilities. Nothing that will make this a better store is too much trouble or too great an expense. We've pushed ahead to win new praises. Yesterday is gone. Our thoughts and our energies are of today and tomorrow.

We've turned things around—better locating the separate pants department, doing everything to make the shopper's path here smoother and satisfaction greater. Perfect perfection.

We are busy placing the new Spring and Summer stock. In a few more days everything will be in, and in apple-pie order. The light Overcoats, Suits, medium-weight Underwear, Hats, Neckwear, and a good portion of the Boys Suits are here and in order.

FROM WINTER STOCK.

\$12.50 and \$10 Mackintoshes for \$7.50. Ain't this a tempting offer this long rainy spell? All the separate Trousers are reduced 'till they are in their new quarters by the end of this week. Your best chance. Come any time for a look at the new styles. You are welcome. No trouble to show goods.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

205 South Wilmington Street

Song.
Heigh-ho! There 'mid the grasses,
Creeping thro' scents of the summer
day;
Hunting the low-hiding strawberry,
passes,
Heigh-ho! Babies must play!

Sun is the west.
Go to your rest!
When day is ended—then
Slumber is best!

Heigh-ho! There in the grasses,
Standing waist-high, with the blue sky
above;

Waiting the tryst while the afternoon
passes,

Heigh-ho! Maidens must love!

Eyes for the test,
Hearts are confessed!
When love-dreams beckon—then
Slumber is best!

Heigh-ho! There 'neath the grasses,
Lying where softly the summer wind
blows,

Naught caring now how the sweet season
passes!

Heigh-ho! So the world goes!

Hands on the breast,

Folded to rest,

When love is over—then

Slumber is best!

—POST WHEELER, in N. Y. Press.

FINDS THE TASK EASY.

White House Housekeeping Surprises Mrs. McKinley.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Mrs. McKinley has settled down to the task of managing the domestic machinery of the White House, and her friends say that she has surprised herself by the ease with which she has accomplished what she feared would prove a huge task.

Mrs. McKinley has always lived most modestly. Her husband has never been a big money-maker, and she has been accustomed to watching the small economics, which a careful housekeeper is forced to do, particularly when the income at her disposal is limited. During the past few years her home at Canton was managed on a very moderate scale. There was not the faintest tinge of magnificence or show, and people who ought to know say the McKinleys did not spend more than \$250 a year. Two servants, one of whom spent most of her time caring for her delicate mistress, looked after everything in the house. The cooking was plain, and the little entertaining that was done was of the most simple order. Canton is a small place, but there were dozens of homes more pretentiously run than the McKinley home, so it was but natural that the new mistress of the White House should feel somewhat timorous about accepting the grander responsibilities.

But, as a matter of fact, housekeeping in the executive mansion is about the simplest thing in the world. Uncle Sam has arranged for nearly every domestic contingency that might arise, and to her vast surprise, Mrs. McKinley has found that her household cares are exceedingly few.

All that she really has to do is to give a few minutes' interview to the official housekeeper in the morning, and then everything moves with the nicely of well-regulated machinery. She could even dispense with this interview if she were so inclined, for the White House servants are splendidly trained, and, under the direction of the housekeeper, could be counted upon to perform their various tasks without higher supervision. Most of these servants have been employed for many administrations, some of them担当ing their entrance to the White House back to the time when General Grant first took hold of the nation's helm.

So well has the government arranged for everything that, even when Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are preparing for a state dinner, she need not trouble herself about the smallest detail. Uncle Sam pays the salary of a man to look out for precisely such matters as these.

SYSTEMATIC MR. PRUDEN.

Since the time of President Grant work of this kind has been in the charge of Mr. Pruden. He arranges the places at the table for the various guests, assigning each man the lady whom he is to escort to dinner, thereby settling the much-disputed question of precedence. He issues the invitations for he knows just who should be invited to the various functions. Mr. Pruden has worked his duties down to a positive science, and there has never been the slightest confusion at any of the banquets.

It is said that he has a model of the table in the state dining room, and a number of little dummies, which he labels with the names of the guests to be invited. These he arranges about the table, and rearranges them until every one is seated to his satisfaction. If Senator Blank is at loggerheads with Senator Dash Mr. Pruden sees to it that they are seated far apart. If Mrs. Senator Dash is not on friendly terms with Mrs. Senator Blang Mr. Pruden takes care that proximity will not spoil the evening's pleasure for either of them.

Thus Mr. Pruden lifts a big load of responsibility from the shoulders of the mistress of the White House. Then the official steward is a functionary of considerable service. If anything wears out in the White House, like a piece of furniture, or carpets, or any kitchen or dining room article, he sees that it be replaced. He is held responsible for the care of everything in the mansion, and the office is not a light one, for some of the possessions of the White House are of considerable value.

The table linen, of which there is an endless quantity, and all of the finest quality, costs enough to support a good-sized family in modest style for several years. There are innumerable pieces of solid silver and several of gold, the latter dating back to the Van Buren administration. The dinner services are of the finest china, and when a piece is broken a duplicate is at once made to order.

Congress from time to time makes appropriations for the particular use of the White House steward for the replacing of damaged or worn out articles, and Mrs. McKinley does not have to worry her head about these matters. The steward is required to maintain everything at the very pinnacle of perfection, from the smallest article in the kitchen to the silk hangings in Mrs. McKinley's boudoir.

As the government pays the salaries of all the household servants, it would seem that Mr. McKinley should be able to save a considerable portion of his \$50,000 a year salary, but the chances for economies are few. The President must pay for all the food consumed, and the expense of getting up an elaborate state dinner is not small. True, all the flowers that are needed for decorative purposes come from the three acres of conservatories attached to the White House, and the music is furnished by the Marine Band. Chars and wined the President buys, and they must be of the best. He has to

maintain his own equipage. The government, however, allows him a valet, also a reading clerk, who opens all of his mail, particularly that marked "personal and private."

All other personal servants must be engaged and paid for by the master and mistress of the White House. It is possible to live fairly well for \$30,000 in the executive mansion and make a show befitting the President of the United States, and but few of the Presidents of recent years, with the exception of Chester A. Arthur, have exceeded this sum.

The Immigration Bill.

From the New York Sun.

The enormous majority by which the House passed the new immigration bill over Mr. Cleveland's veto was of no avail to that measure, in the last Congress, as the Senate, overwhelmed with work, did not take it up, and it failed to become a law.

The measure was very peculiar, from the fact that, underlying what appeared in its terms, its real purpose, in the view of many of its advocates, was not so much to assist the cause of popular education here as to reduce the number of immigrants and get only the best of them.

The fact is that, while the country has received so many millions of useful immigrants, some European countries have sought lately to dump on our shores their least desirable subjects as material for us to work over into citizens. The reading and writing test is not infallible for worty immigration. It might keep from the country some brawny, honest comers who would be among the best to dig its fields, and, if need be, to fight its battles. But a careful comparison of statistics for years seems to show, in the opinion of many people, that the reading and writing test is the most available out to be applied on a large scale in cutting down immigration and yet getting the most valuable part of it.

Mr. Cleveland found no difficulty in pointing out objections to the bill, and especially to those parts of it which were grafted upon it and had nothing to do with its main purpose. The reason why the House promptly set the veto message aside was that this bill, although open to criticism, seemed to be the most convenient proportion of uncompromising immigrants.

If it were practicable to have absolutely perfect boards of examiners in European ports, who could judge infallibly which emigrants were going to be of use to us, and which were not, this bill might be superfluous and worse. Inability to read the constitution of the United States, and to write passages from it, may obviously keep out some worthy tillers of the soil and wielders of the axe. But for the purpose sought a general rule is needed, and it was thought that the reading and writing test would keep out the greatest proportion of uncompromising immigrants.

The measure is likely, therefore, to be taken up, in due time, by the Fifty-fifth Congress, possibly with improvements upon its old form, such as mature reflection will suggest. Meanwhile, some of those who intend to come here at a future day may take the alarm, and get ready to apply for a reading and writing test, whenever applied.

Greece Paying for a Dangerous Farce.

From the New York Press.

If the position occupied by the powers in the Cretan affair was ever sublime they have taken the step to the ridiculous with the institution of their blockade. In the first place, that has just been discovered at Constantinople which has patent at a distance of many thousand miles from the scene of operations. It is that it is a matter of entire indifference to the Greeks and insurgent forces in the interior of Crete as to whether they are blockaded or not. The island is a large one. It is 160 miles long and nowhere less than ten miles wide. It has nourished from its own resources a population of 250,000 souls since the Venetians took their last census 23 years ago. The warships will rot in Canaea harbor before the addition of a small force of 4,000 men to those dependent on the island's native stores of beeswax and grain and olives, and the fruit in which it abounds, will bring about those famine conditions which induce surrender of the besieged.

Meantime, the internationally legal condition is one of opera bouffe. Since the powers have declared this blockade this country, for instance, as the only great power of western civilization not subject to the concert's jurisdiction, has on Franco-English precedent a right to recognize the belligerency of the Cretan revolutionists. It has a right on that precedent to consider the enforcement of the blockade an act of war against them, and, if the enterprise were as paying a one as of old, to add to the cordon's duties the prevention of blockade running. For all these things were predicated by Great Britain and France from the mere fact of Lincoln's proclamation of blockade of the southern ports in 1861.

All this would be a harmless enough harlequinade were it not for the effect on the Macedonian border. While the powers are talking of such patent fire-extinguisher methods as the proclamation of a "peace zone" one mile wide they are directing a steady stream of sparks into this international tinder-box from the very smokestacks of their warships in the Aegean. Were these vessels withdrawn, were the thoroughly beaten and humiliated Turkish troops withdrawn with them from Crete, Turkey would promptly abandon her armed tete-a-tete on the Greek frontier. It is only the countenance of Europe that keeps her there now.

There is an element of farce in the proceedings of the powers which would be overwhelming were it not for two other elements. One is of danger, as we have indicated. The other is of hot indignation that the generous sentiment of Greece has found so poor a response, and that the whole show, so to speak, is being carried on at the expense of a gallant little nation which has staked her all on the event and which must soon feel sore distress at the strain to which the cynicism of Europe is so protractedly putting her.

Sad Decline of the Senate.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

It is said that Jefferson, while pouring a cup of hot tea into a saucer, asked Washington what was the good of the Senate. "You have answered it yourself," Washington replied; "The Senate is the saucers into which we pour our legislation to cool it." In recent years the Senate has become the place where most useful legislation is smothered by endless talk.

Professor Edward Thomas Nelson, who died the other day in Washington, had been for twenty-five years professor of science in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and was ranked as one of the most distinguished educators in Ohio.

GAIL & AX'S
SCOTCH SNUFFS.
Blue Ribbon Sweet
SCOTCH SNUFF.
**UNEQUALLED IN PURITY,
STRENGTH AND
FLAVOR.**
GOLD PLATED JEWELRY
**AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES
ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE
TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.**

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of
Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.
We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. No corporation subscribers or stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible for liable for debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:

WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day drawn, written and signed and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, hereunto and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare and sign the following Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 16th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

We, the undersigned, in the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company, do hereby declare and sign the following Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

THE ONLY REPUBLICAN DAILY
NEWSPAPER IN

NORTH CAROLINA.

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of \$20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South. It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make THE TRIBUNE a first-class Newspaper, occupying the entire field of Newspaperdom of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is one of the most complete weeklies in the South, with condensed news of the very best character, short stories and home and farm news. In fact it is to be a 48-column newspaper as full of good things as an egg is of meat, and costs only one dollar per year. Send for sample copies.

Tell your friends about the Daily and Weekly Tribune, so that they may enjoy the good news with you. Send all letters to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

DO YOU WISH PEOPLE TO
FORM A GOOD IMPRESSION

Of your business methods? The correct way to do this is to have the NEATEST and MOST TASTY STATIONERY that can be secured.

The Tribune Company IN ITS Job Department

Is prepared with the latest appliances and most skilled workmen to execute with promptness all orders for Printing entrusted to them.

Book Work, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes; in fact, anything which any other first-class establishment can turn out, you can get from us.

Our prices will be O. K.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

A DEPRESSED MARKET

Decidedly Bearish Feeling Characterized Dealings.

SUPREME COURT DECISION DISTURBED

VALUES AND A DECLINE IN RAIL-ROAD SECURITIES ENSUED.

Sugar Stocks Lower—Jersey Central Held the Market—Unusually Heavy Transactions—Bond Market Weak.

New York, March 24.—Depression characterized the trading at the Stock Exchange during the greater part of the day, the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case having created a decidedly bearish feeling on securities. Reports that several western roads were ready to withdraw from various freight and passenger associations in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling started heavy liquidations in the shares of the roads referred to. These issues were most pronounced in the downward movement, and at one time showed losses of 26½ per cent. Rock Island and Burlington and Quincy bore the brunt of the attack.

The general list declined anywhere from ½ to 2½ per cent., Tennessee Coal, Louisville and Nashville, Big Four, Western Union and Southern Railway leading. London houses at first bought but subsequently turned sellers and the liquidation by the foreigners down to 45%. The turbulence in values forced weakly margined holders to sell, and the execution of stop-loss orders accelerated the downward movement.

In the industrials, sugar fell to 11½ on increased dealings. Chicago gas, in sympathy with the general market, receded about a point, but at the decline support orders were forthcoming, and the loss was partially recovered. In the final transactions the bears made efforts to turn paper profits into cash and under the pressure a sharp rally ensued. Jersey Central and Lake Shore were the leaders. Jersey Central rose from 84½ to 86½ and Lake Shore from 16½ to 18. The strength of Jersey Central was due to the publication of its February statement, which showed an unexpected gain in net earnings of over \$30,000. As a result of the rise in the stock named, the market closed firm.

Transactions were unusually heavy, aggregating 25,731 shares, of which 51,300 were St. Paul; 28,300 sugar, 37,600 Baltimore and Ohio, and 17,600 Chicago gas. Net changes showed declines of ½ to 1½ per cent. Manhattan, Jersey Central and New York Central gained ½ to 1½ per cent. in the specialties, Minnesota Iron dropped 4 to 5½.

The bond market was weak to-day. The sales totaled up \$1,566,000.

New York, March 24.—Money on call, steady at 12½ per cent. Last loan at 12½ and closing 12½. Prime Mercantile Parcels, 7½ per cent. Bar silver, 6½. Sterling, 7½. Gold, 7½. Sterling, 7½. Gold, 7½. Prime Mercantile Parcels, 7½ per cent. Bankers' bills at 4.85% to 6.80 for demand, 6.80 to 8.00 for 6 months, and 4.87½ to 6.83% for 6 months. Government bonds, 4.80% to 4.83%. State bonds, 4.80% to 4.83%. Higher State bonds, 4.80% to 4.83%. Railroad bonds, 4.80% to 4.83%. Lower State bonds, 4.80% to 4.83%. Silver at the board was easier.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil..... 104

Bref'd..... 56

American Sugar Refinery..... 112

pref'd..... 102½

American Tobacco..... 76

pref'd..... 105½

Atchison..... 103

B. & O..... 15

Canadian Pacific..... 17

C. & O..... 163

Chicago & Alton..... 73

C. B. & Q..... 79½

Chicago Gas..... 154

Delaware & Lackawanna..... 13

D. & C. F..... 31

Erie..... 33½

pref'd..... 46½

General Electric..... 94

Illinois Central..... 16

L. E. & W..... 65½

pref'd..... 108½

Lake Shore..... 46½

L. & N..... 100

L. N. A. & C..... 37

Manhattan Consolidated..... 26½

M. & C..... 94

Michigan Central..... 17½

Missouri Pacific..... 19

Mobile & Ohio..... 67½

Nash. & Chat..... 155

U. S. C. Ordage..... 26½

pref'd..... 87

N. J. Central..... 22½

N. Y. Central..... 66½

N. Y. & N. E..... 75½

N. & W. pref'd..... 100

Northern Pacific..... 137

N. W. 22½

Pacific Mail..... 66½

Reading..... 75½

Rock Island..... 134

St. Paul..... 124

pref'd..... 106½

Silver Certificates..... 80

Tenn. Coal & Iron..... 106½

pref'd..... 105

Texas Pacific..... 105

Union Pacific..... 95½

Wabash..... 96½

pref'd..... 95½

Western Union..... 103

W. & L. E. 124

pref'd..... 106½

BONDS.

Alabama, class A..... 106½

B. 105

C. 95½

La. B. 4's..... 96½

N. C. 4's..... 6½

Tenn. new set. 3's..... 79

Va. 6's, def..... 79

Va. T. R. S..... 79

Va. F. D. 79

U. S. 4's reg. 79

coup. 79

2's..... 89½

So. Railway 5's..... 88½

con. 88½

pref'd..... 105

S. C. 4's..... 105

U. S. new 4's, Dec. 123

Coup. 123

New York, March 24.—Cotton, quiet; middling, 7½-8½; net receipts, 66½ gross, 2,539; forwarded, 20; sales, 431; spinners, 231; stock, 245,095. Total to-day: Net receipts, 8,196; exports to Great Britain, 4,651; continent, 6,883; stock, 748,967. Total so far this week: Net receipts, 41,946; exports to Great Britain, 32,122; France, 1,050; continent, 32,294. Total since September 1st: Net receipts, 6,177,641; exports to Great Britain, 2,687,384; France, 604,983; continent, 1,975,729; channel, 5,481; stock, none.

New York, March 24.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet and steady; sales, 114,800 bales. March and April, 6,93; May, 6,97; June, 7,01; July, 7,05; August, 7,06; September, 6,79; October, 6,67; November, 6,68; December, 6,72; January, 6,76; February, 6,80.

New Orleans, La., March 24.—Cotton—Futures steady; sales, 23,000. March, 6,84; April, 6,82; May, 6,86; June, 6,88; July, 6,87; August, 6,73; September, 6,52; October, 6,44; November, 6,46; December, 6,51; January, 6,55.

Liverpool, March 24.—Cotton—Futures steady; American middling, 4d; sales, 8,000; American, 7,100; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 5,000; American, 4,200. Future opened quiet, demand, poor. March and April, 3,60; April and May, 3,53; November and December, 3,45. Futures, quiet; tenders, 1,400 bales new dockets, and 100 bales old dockets.

Liverpool, March 24.—Cotton—Futures steady; American middling, 4d; sales, 8,000; American, 7,100; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 5,000; American, 4,200.

Futures opened quiet, demand, poor. March and April, 3,60; April and May, 3,53; November and December, 3,45. Futures, quiet; tenders, 1,400 bales new dockets, and 100 bales old dockets.

RALPH COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling..... 7½ Good middling..... 6½ Strict middling..... 6½ Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 20 bales.

New York, March 24.—Flour, quiet, steady, unchanged. Southern flour, quiet, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot-market active, easier, with options—Free on board, \$3.

Options were active and irregular, closing steady at 14½ below yesterday. No. 2 red—March, 80½; May and June, 79; September, 74½.

Corn—Spots, dull, firm; No. 2, 29½; No. 2 white, 24; mixed western, 21½; elevator, 20½; float; steamer mixed, 29.

Options were dull and steady at ½ to 1% decline. March, 28½; May, 30%; September, 32½.

Oats—Spots, dull, firm; options, easier, dull. May, 21%; Spot prices: No. 2, 22%; No. 2 white, 24; mixed western, 21½; elevator, 20½; float; steamer mixed, 29.

Hay—Quiet, tame, unchanged.

Wool—Firm, unchanged.

Beef—Firm, quiet; unchanged.

Beef Hams—Strong, 19.

Tiered Beef—Steady, unchanged.

Cut Meats—Firm, fair demand; unchanged.

Lard—Quiet, firm; western steam, 45%; 4½; May, 45%; Refined, quiet; container, 47%; South American, 45%; compound, 46½.

Butter—Firm demand; firm: State dairy, 96½; do creamy, 136½; western creamery, 136½; Elkins, 19.

Eggs—Steady; State awn Pennsylvania, 10½; western fresh, 10½; southern, 9½; 10½.

Cotton-Seed-Oil—Quiet, easy; crude, 20½. Refined—Quiet, unchanged.

Turpentine, Firm, 29½.

Rice—Firm, unchanged.

Molasses—Quiet, steady; unchanged.

Peanuts—Firm; fancy hand-picked, 33½.

Coffee—Steady, unchanged to 10 points up; March, 82½; May, 82½; 83½; July, 83½; September, 83½; December, 84½; 85½; spot price, 85½.

Butter—dull, steady; No. 7, 8½.

Sugar—Raw, quiet, firm; fair refining, 2½-15. Refined, quiet; unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool—Market quiet, steady; unchanged.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—Opening..... 72½ Closing..... 72

May..... 73½ 73½

July..... 71½ 71½

September..... 69½ 69½

CORN—March..... 23½ 23½

May..... 24½ 24½

July..... 25½ 25½

September..... 26½ 26½

OATS—March..... 16½ 16½

May..... 17½ 17½

July..... 18½ 18½

September..... 18½ 18½

PORK—May..... 8½ 7½

July..... 8½ 8½

September..... 8½ 8½

LARD—May..... 4½ 4½

July..... 4½ 4½

September..... 4½ 4½

RIBS—May..... 4½ 4½

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THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

The Weather.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity—Fair, colder, tonight and Thursday. Conditions favorable for light frost tonight and probably Thursday night.

Forecast for North Carolina—Fair tonight and Thursday. Cooler in eastern portion; cooler, followed by rising temperature, in western portion; light frosts Thursday morning.

Weather Conditions—The low pressure area has moved from the Ohio valley to the north Atlantic coast, increasing in depth, and is causing gales on the coast and over the lakes. A wind velocity of 36 miles an hour is reported at Norfolk, 30 at New York and 44 at Chicago.

On the west side of the storm the weather is much colder, with snow at Chicago and Cincinnati and frost as far south as Vicksburg.

In the Mississippi valley and westward the weather is clear and colder, with high barometer.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personals.

Mr. R. L. Vernon is among the guests at Park Hotel.

Maj. H. L. Grant, of Goldsboro, spent last night in the city.

Mr. P. C. Henry, of Selma, spent last night at Park Hotel.

Mrs. N. H. Bond left this morning for her home in Hartford, Conn.

Col. Marshall Mott spent yesterday in the city on his way to Washington City.

Mr. George Crenshaw, of Henderson, was in Raleigh yesterday and last night.

Mr. McP. Glassgow, of Lexington, Va., is in the city. He is registered at Park Hotel.

Mr. A. L. Byrd has returned from an extended visit North, and is stopping in the city.

Representative E. V. Cox is here to attend the meeting of the A. and M. College Board today.

Col. Edwards, a trustee of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is in the city. He is principal of Bowman Academy, County Examiner and Trustee of the A. and M. College.

Mr. J. R. Joyce, of Rockingham county, arrived here yesterday in time to attend the session of the Board of Agriculture, of which he is a member. Mr. Joyce was detained on account of sickness.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State, did not return from his trip to his home in the eastern part of the State until yesterday. He left the city last Thursday. He reports quite a pleasant visit.

Gen. W. P. Craighill, of Washington, D. C., is visiting his son, Prof. N. R. Craighill, of the A. and M. College. Gen. Craighill has recently retired from the position of Chief of United States Civil Engineers.

Local News.

Governor Russell yesterday appointed J. L. King, of San Francisco, Calif., a commissioner of deeds.

The young men of Good Shepherd Episcopalian church are requested to meet in that church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Claudius Dockery spent yesterday in the city. He left this morning on the 2 o'clock Seaboard Air Line for Washington. He says that he wants no pie whatever, and feels that he can move about the capitol with a degree of independence that office-seekers know not of.

Prof. Meares has canceled the engagement of the "Yellow Kid" and Barlow Brothers' Minstrels will show here on that night. This minstrel company is well known here, and is one of the most popular minstrels that have ever visited Raleigh. The simple announcement that these minstrels will appear here is sufficient to draw a crowd.

Raleigh's beautiful streets are being spoiled by the erection of so many poles. On the block in front of the Governor's Mansion are sixteen poles, and on numerous other blocks this number is exceeded. The city fathers should impose a tax on every pole erected; then the various companies might get together and string their wires on one set of poles.

FOOLED THE OLD FOLKS.

While the Old Lady Worshiped, Her Daughter Gave Her the Slip.

Durham Herald.

There was preaching at the Methodist church, in West Durham, last night, but something took place that was not down on the program.

Charles Johnson, son of Walker Johnson, and Miss Clara Leggett have been lovers for some time, but the mother of the young lady objected to their getting married. Late yesterday afternoon the would-be groom sent down the street and got the necessary papers to make Miss Leggett his wife, but how he was to get her was the next question.

When time came to go to church the young lady and her mother went on to church as usual. The mother went up near the pulpit so she could hear what the preacher had to say, but the young lady took a seat near the door.

She did not remain in the church very long, but went back out the door and in a few minutes was joined by her young lover, and together they hurried off to be joined for life.

They had not gone very far before the mother got on to the racket and followed in hot pursuit. But she did not catch up in time. The two young people went to the residence of the groom's father, where Squire W. R. Sutt was waiting for them, and soon joined them together as husband and wife.

Both of the young people have many friends who wish them much happiness.

Off With Endorsements.

Mr. Tom Bailey, better known as "Bailey of North Carolina," left here last night for Washington. He carries with him a letter of commendation signed by a host of Raleigh's business and professional men, all urging that he be appointed postmaster for this city. Mr. Bailey will spend several days in the national capital, and has strong hopes of getting the appointment.

A Card.

We desire to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to those who so kindly assisted us in the concert given Tuesday evening, March 25, 1897.

Mrs. H. T. HICKS,

Mrs. J. D. RIGGAN,

LOVELY SPRING MILLINERY

THE SHERWOOD HIGGS OPENING YESTERDAY A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

A Throng of Delighted Visitors—Beautiful Display of Modish Goods—Miss Mitchell the Talented Artist.

All day yesterday the spacious sales-rooms of Sherwood Higgs & Co. were thronged with Raleigh ladies, all eagerly inspecting the remarkable display of spring millinery, most tastefully arranged by Higgs & Co.'s competent corps of salespeople and milliners.

Possibly never in the history of Raleigh has there been a more elegant and thoroughly fashionable display of this class of goods. Certainly never have the people been more cordially received or more pleasantly entertained than were the hundreds of callers who entered the Sherwood Higgs establishment. So thoughtful of the comfort and pleasure of his guests was Mr. Higgs that he provided a booth, conveniently located in the main salesroom, from which was dispensed, free of cost, delicious chocolate.

The millinery decorations might well be termed irresistably beautiful. The attention of the throngs of people upon the street was caught by the passing lovely arrangement of the huge show windows. In one of them was displayed in an indescribably pretty way, all the millinery novelties of the season in the prevailing colors, blending in a picture of veritable loveliness. There were artificial flowers of all the fashionable varieties and shades, and draped figures and potted plants added much to the beauty of the display.

The other window was an equally tasteful display of spring dress fabrics. Much of the credit for the artistic arrangement of both is due to Miss Kittrell.

The remarkable beauty of the window displays was a fitting forerunner to prepare the people for the especially beautiful display which well nigh bewildered the delighted sightseer who entered the store.

On every side there were palms and other potted plants tastily blending with the profuse display of millinery novelties. There were all sorts of trimmings, hats and other millinery in which the ladies delight.

It was apparent that the most popular and modish flowers for this spring are to be geraniums and pansies and the reigning colors are to be geranium red.

Mr. Higgs' milliner for this season is Miss Sadie Mitchell, of Baltimore. She arrived here last Friday, having spent the past several weeks in Northern cities making a special study of the newest things in her chosen specialty. Already Miss Mitchell has found a wide circle of admiring friends, being a young lady of pleasing address and remarkable beauty, and evidently with abundantly proficient as a millinery artist.

There is every indication that the Higgs establishment will be thronged with visitors again today. No citizen of Raleigh should fail to see the display.

Will She Come Back?

Yesterday morning Mr. A. M. McPheeters, Sr., began his usual summer occupation of shipping cats. Mr. McPheeters is troubled by an over production of feline tribe. Last summer, when night was made hideous by these pets, he hit upon an ingenious method of diminishing the rapid increase in population of this undesirable and noisy element of society. He undertook to ship some of this live stock, instructing the baggagemaster to put Mrs. Pussy off at some point beyond Neuse river. However most of them came back almost before Mr. McPheeters could get home. One large Thomas cat returned three times after a superficial glance at some of the stations along the S. A. L. track.

Mr. McPheeters a yesterday sent Miss Polly Ann off on a northern tour. Mr. McPheeters prefers that she make Fortville her residence in future, but he is of the opinion that any city would be better adapted to Polly Ann's constitution than Raleigh. It is hoped that this article or the circumstances of her departure will not injure this lady's character or reputation as a peaceable citizen. She goes to the city of Forestville highly recommended and surely the citizens of that metropolis will give her a cordial reception.

Death of Wm. Mitchell.

Early yesterday morning William S. Mitchell passed away at his residence in this city. The announcement of his death was received with surprise and grief by all the citizens of Raleigh, white and colored. The cause of his death was rapid consumption. He attended the inauguration of President McKinley at Washington and contracted a deep cold.

It was soon discovered that one of his lungs was affected; and from this condition soon developed.

Will Mitchell, as he was called in Raleigh, was born in this county about thirty-six years ago. He was a self-made man. Starting as a little country boy, he became well and favorably known throughout the entire eastern part of the State.

At the time of his death he was associated editor and travelling agent of the Raleigh Gazette, of which paper he was one of the founders and proprietors. He was popular and courteous to every one, and held the respect and confidence of all. His mother was with him at the time of his death.

The funeral will occur this afternoon from the First Congregational Church at 4 o'clock.

Yarborough Arrivals.

J. T. Elmore, Henderson; John Graham, Ridgeway; C. Dockery, Rockingham; M. L. Mott, Wilkesboro; J. R. Royal, Reidsville; J. A. Mosley, New York; Gaston Meares, Asheville; W. T. O'Connell, Baltimore; E. D. Durham, Onoaga, Ill.; F. H. Carpenter, Boston; B. E. Taylor, Boston; C. B. Mott, Statesville; T. W. Evans, Boston; Jas. Webb, Jr., North Carolina; S. S. Emory, Boston; R. W. Whitehead, Chapel Hill; R. W. King, Greenville; E. G. Muse, North Carolina; E. V. Cox, Pitt county; O. L. Ellis, Louisburg; F. S. Spruill, Louisville; C. Edwards, Oxford; T. A. Baxter, Ridgeway; E. Alston, Jr., S. A. L.; T. S. Browning, North Carolina; T. D. Turner, North Carolina; W. R. Allen, North Carolina; H. G. Connor, Wilson.

Newspaper Suppressed.

Pretoria, March 24.—The Transvaal government has suppressed the publication of the Johannesburg Star, the leading newspaper in the Rand, in consequence of that journal's criticisms of the administration.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

Was the Spring Opening of W. E. Jones Last Night.

The approach of spring was announced in a very forcible manner last evening at the popular store of Mr. W. E. Jones, in his millinery department, by one of the most unique and handsome displays of fine millinery that has ever been seen by the people of Raleigh.

The millinery parlor was beautifully arranged, having an immense canopy of piping and lime green bunting suspended from the lofty ceiling, intervened by numerous electric lights and showers of magnificent flowers, invisibly suspended from the interior, the whole bordered with festoons of the newest and most stylish ribbons. The millinery is the handwork of Miss Bertha Dunnock, of Baltimore, and is stamped with elegance, which is perceptible at a glance. Miss Dunnock received each visitor with a pleasant "good evening," and presented them with a handsome souvenir of the occasion.

Prominent among the many dainty conceits is a hat, the brim of which is made of violets and violet stems twined together. On the side of the high crown the trimming is of violet ribbon, while on the under side of the brim the decorations are cream roses and point lace.

This hat is from the parlor of Madame Minong.

Another creation of beauty which is to be seen at this grand opening is a dainty toque, made of cream point lace, and the new red and green poppies, which form a wreath around the crown.

The south window of this big store is a thing of beauty in itself. The decorations are composed of palms, ferns, flowers, and handsome hats and toques. It can be said without partiality or exaggeration, that this is one of the most beautiful windows ever seen in this city.

Much credit is due to that enterprising, up-to-date merchant, Mr. W. E. Jones, for this new piece of enterprise, and it can be said with all candor that his efforts have proven a grand success.

The opening will continue to-day and to-night, and a cordial welcome, and a grand display of the newest creations of head dress which are indeed pleasing to the eye and fascinating to the most critical.

Dog and Pony Show.

Although the weather was unpleasantly cool last night, the big tent at the corner of Hargett and Person streets was well filled, and a delighted audience saw the performance by Prof. Gandy's trained dogs and ponies. The intelligence of these animals is wonderful, even to people who believe that dogs are knowing creatures and that horse sense is the height of wisdom. Of course their tricks are the result of long and patient training, but there must be natural intelligence to begin with. The show is a revelation to one who has never witnessed a similar performance, and such a delight to those who have seen it that they want to see it again. The performance will be repeated at 3 o'clock this afternoon and tonight.

THE THREE FRIENDS IN PORT.

Her Presence in Jacksonville Revives Talk of Filibustering.

Jacksonville, March 24.—The famous steamer Three Friends arrived in port this evening, with the equally famous Mexican tug Asturias and two barges in tow. She crossed the bar early this morning, but her trip up the river was slow on account of her heavy tons.

It was rumored on the street Tuesday that the Three Friends had turned her barges and the tug over to the Captain of the tug O. D. Williams, from Miami, and that she would proceed to Fernandina, and ship arms and ammunition for Cuban soil. The theory of the tattlers is exploded, but the next thing in their minds will be to something bearing on the new tug that has been brought up to the river by the Three Friends. It has been suggested that the Asturias is about the right size for filibustering.

Poor Prospects for Depositors.

Montgomery, Ala., March 24.—A special from Selma, Ala., to The Advertiser says:

A meeting of depositors in the Commercial Bank, which failed December 30, was held today to see how the affairs of the bank stood. Lewis Jeffries, one of the assignees, appeared and made the first statement as to the condition of the bank that has been made since the bank failed. He placed the liabilities at \$1,000,000 and estimated the assets at \$520,266, which are subject to a reduction of \$25,000 for money deposited during the three days prior to the closing of the bank. The books show deposits to be \$174,000, which is almost double the amount heretofore estimated. The depositors will not realize over 20 per cent.

Ballot Without Result.

Frankfort, Ky., March 24.—The first joint ballot for United States Senator was taken at 12:30 today. It resulted in no election. The vote was: Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 49; Boyle, 6; Davie, 11; Stone, 1; Tyler, 1; Buckner, 1. Hunter gained one vote, that of Stout, gold Democrat. Stout was hissed by the Democrats.

By a vote of 69 to 67 the joint session adjourned, although Hunter's managers sought to force another ballot, but the sound-money Democrats prevented it. This is thought to be the end of Hunter.

Turkish Squadron Sails.

Constantinople, March 24.—The Turkish squadron, consisting of three armored frigates of 6,000 tons and ten gunboats, one iron-clad corvette of 2,000 tons and five guns, one river gunboat, one cruiser, three torpedo boats and two torpedo destroyers, which have been lying at Gallipoli for the past few days awaiting orders, have been ordered to proceed to Smyrna and Salonica.

The Sultan issued an order this morning summoning into active service 44 battalions of the reserves of the second army corps and the whole of the contingent of 1887.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

If you want clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save \$10 to \$15.

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The Weathers that
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In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meat as ever walked around on four legs.

Yes, Look out
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Newspaper Suppressed.

Pretoria, March 24.—The Transvaal government has suppressed the publication of the Johannesburg Star, the leading newspaper in the Rand, in consequence of